TOM of All Trades.

OR

THE PLAINE PATH-VVAY TO PREFERMENT.

BEING

A Discovery of a passage to Promotion in all Professions, Trades, Arts, and *Mysteries.*

Found out by an old Travailer in the sea of Experience, amongst the inchanted Islands of ill Fortune.

Now published for Common good.

By

THOMAS POVVELL.

Summum hominis bonum bonus ex hac vita exitus.

LONDON.
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The Epistle Dedicatorie.

Poore T O M *was set on shore in* Kent,
And to the next good Towne hee went;
At whose approach the Bosseldir
Kept a most lamentable stirre
That T O M *would offer to returne*
Through the good Towne of Syttingborne
Hee askt him; If hee had a Passe?
And told him what the Statute was;
And like a Reverend Vestry wit,
Swore, hee would not allow of it.
But did advise him to resort
To fetch his Passe at Tonstall *Court.*
Our T O M *of all Trades hereupon*
Askt what was his condition
Who was the Owner of that place
So farre in all the Countries grace?
For whom (as hee walkt on the way
Hee heard) the poore so much to pray
The Rich to praise. And both contend,
To whom hee was the greater friend.
Didst never meete his name there spread,
Where thou thy selfe didst vse to tread?

 No?

No? not Sir EDVVARD HALES? *Quoth he,*
What TOM *of* Odcombe *may'st thou be?*
Hee is a man scarce spends a minute,
But hath his Countries service in it.
Spends more to make them all accord
Then other Knights doe at their boord.
Hee call'd him Knight and Barronet.
Both wise and Iust; And what more yet?
He swore that if hee were but mist
The Countrey could not so subsist.
With that our TOM *repaired thither,*
Conferr'd Report and Proofe together;
And found Report had wrong'd him much
In giving but an out-side touch,
A tincture of a Painters trade;
Where all was substance and in-layd.
Then TOM *resolv'd to walke no farther*
To finde a Father or a Mother.
No other Patron would hee seeke,
But tender all at this Knights feete:
If hee accept what's well intended,
Our TOM *of all Trades travaile's ended.*

Signa virtutum tuarum longe lateq; ferens.

THO: PÖVVELL.

TOM *of all Trades*:
OR
THE PLAINE PATH-WAY TO PREFERMENT.

(∵)

TRINITY Terme was now ended; For by description of the time it could bee no other parcell of the yeare. In that the Scriveners at *Temple-barre*, had no imployment, but writing of blanke Bonds, and texting of Bills, for letting of Chambers in *Chancery*-lane. The Vintners of *Fleetstreet* discharged theyr Iourneymen; A generall humility more then usuall possest the Cookery of *Ram-Alley*. The Ostlers of *Holborne* had more than ordinary care to lay up theyr Ghuests bootes, rather for feare of theyr slipping out of Towne, than for any good observance towards them. And your Countrey Attorneys would no longer by any meanes

meanes endure the vnwholſome ayre of an Eight penny Ordinarie. Every one that had wherewith to diſcharge his Horſe out of the ſtable, ſtrove who ſhould firſt be gone. And amongſt the reſt, my ſelfe made ſhift for ſo much money as wherewith to abate the fury of Miſtriſſe *Overcount* mine hoſteſſe, and ſo I departed likewiſe.

At the top of *Highgate* hill I overtooke a Gentleman of *Northamptonſhire*, riding homeward, whom I well knew; Him I ſaluted cheerefully, and he received me lovingly. But in travayling together (Me thought) he was not (Maſter of that mirthfull diſpoſition which he was wont to carry along with him to ſhorten the way betwixt his houſe and *London*, I gave him to vnderſtand, how ſtrange, and notable this alteration appeared in him; And withall deſired to know ſo much of the occaſion thereof as might be impartible to a freind of ſo ſmall growth. To which he anſwered thus; Sir, I come from *London*, (It is true) from the Terme (It is certaine true) from *London* and Terme. True and certaine in nothing but expences in all things, yet I would have you know, that it is neither the Thunderclap of diſſolving an *Iniunction*, nor the Doomeſday of a *Decree*, nor Counſaylors *Fees*, nor Attornies *Bylls* in a language able to fright a man out of his wits, can proſcribe me my wonted mirth. It is ſomething nearer and dearer (my deare friend) that robs me of that cheere which uſed to lift me vp into the very Spheare, where *Ioue* himſelfe ſits to bid all his gueſts welcome right heartily:

I remember mee of Children, ſixe Soones, and three

three daughters, of whom I am the vnhappy Father. In that, besides the scars which my vnthriftines hath dinted vpon their fortunes, the wounds of vnequall times, and a tempestuous age approaching are like to take away from them all hope of outliuing the low water ebbe of the evill day all meanes of thriving by honest paynes, study or industry are bereft them. The common vpon which industry should depasture is overlayd Numerousnes spoiles all, And poverty sells all at an vnder value.

In this case (Sir) what can be aduisd Wherevnto I thus replyed.

Sir, I haue heedfully attēded you in the delivery of your perplexed thoughts, concerning the care which you have of your children, taking the true, and even levell of the declention of arts, the distent of trades, & trading, the poverty of all professions, and the destemper, not of ours only, but of all Christian clymates at this present, tending rather to a more contagion in the generall ayre, then a calmer temparament (for ought that yet appeareth) as for the stormynesse of the sea of state forraigne or domestick, let vs leave the greater, and lesser vessels that be exposed to it, vnto the proper Pylates, Masters, and Marryners, who have the charge to attend the line, or plye at the tackle, we are but poore passengers and may assure our selues to partake in their boone voyage, if they succeed well, as they may be certaine to suffer in the same Shipwracke with vs, if wee miscarry. I addresse me to give you the best advise, I can touching the preferment of every of your

ſix ſonnes and three daughters, in manner following.

It is true in moſt Gentlemen, and very likely in you, as in others, living onely vpon the revenew of lands. That the height of their Husbandry amounts to no more than to cleere the laſt halfe yeeres booking, and borrowing at the rent day. That their credit may hold vp and keepe reputation till the next enſuing that againe.

When you dye, the eldeſt Sonne claimes the inheritance of what you leave, thanke God, and nature for it, your ſelfe leaſt of all, and your fatherly providence never a whit.

If you take ſome courſe in your life time to make the reſt of your Children ſome ſmall portions or eſtates out of the whole of your lands. It is tenne to one but you deſtroy both him, and them by that meanes.

For the heire commonly ſtriving to vphold the reputation of his Anceſtors. He abates nothing of his fathers accuſtomed expences towards the raiſing of thoſe portions or eſtates ſo deducted. And they on the other ſide, preſume ſo much vpon the hope thereof, that no profeſſion will fit them. To bee a *Miniſter* (with them) is to be but a *Pedant*. A *Lawyer*, a *mercenarie* fellow. A Shop-keeper, a man moſt ſubject to the moſt wonderfull Cracke, and a creature whoſe welfare depends much vpon his Wives well bearing, and faire carriage. What is then to be done.

Surely, it would be wiſhed, ſeeing God and nature hath provided for the eldeſt, your younger ſonnes, and your daughters; eſpecially, being worſt

able

able to shift, should bee by you provided for in the first place, while your Land is of virgin reputation, while it is chast, and vndishonested by committing of single fornication with Countrie Creditors, that trade without sheets (that is) by *Pole deed*, only for saving of costs; or at least, before it have defiled the bed of its reputation by prostituting to the adulterous imbracings of a Citie Scrivener: But especially, before it grow so impudent, as to lie downe in the Market place, and to suffer everie pettie Clarke to bring its good name vpon Record, and charge it that it was taken in the very fact betweene other mens sheets. As in this Statute, or in that Iudgment: Take heed of that by any meanes. And bee sure to match your eldest sonne, when your credit is cryed vp to the highest, while your heire is yet in your power to dispose, and will bend to your will, before his blood begin to feele the heate of any affections kindling about him, or before he can tell what difference is betwixt a blacke wrought Wastcoate, with a white apron & a loose bodied gowne without an apron. Put him of in his best clothes (I meane) in the assurance of your lands, sell him at the highest rate. Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into severall shares betwixt your other children. Not share and share like, but to every each one the more according to their defects: Let impotencie, decrepitnes, ilfavourdnes and incapacitie, rob the other of so much money as they have done them of comlinesse, activitie, beautie, and wit.

Put them not into any course of living according to any prescript order, or method of your

owne election. But according to their inclination and addition, seeing that every one by instinct of nature, delighteth in that wherein he is like to bee most excellent. And delight, and pride in any thing undertaken, makes all obstacles in the way of attaining to perfection of no difficulty.

Now in the next place take heed that you put off those your sonnes whom you finde fit and addicted to be bred in the *Ministerie*, or made up to the law, or to be apprentized betimes, and before they take the taynt of too much liberty at home.

And when they be put forth, call them not home speedily to revisit their fathers house, no not so much as Hospitably by any meanes.

In the first place take your direction for the SCHOLLER.

His Education.
His Maintenance.
His Advancement.

FOr his Education. The Free-Schooles generally afford the best breeding in good letters.

So many of them also afford some reasonable meanes in ayde of young Schollers, for their diet, lodging, and teaching, given to them by the Founders or Benefactors of such Schooles.

Some

Some of them be of the foundation of ſome Kings and Queenes of this Land, and they are commonly in the gift of the King, or his Provoſt, or Subſtitute in that behalfe. Others be of the foundation of ſome Bodies or Societies incorporate. And they are commonly in the gift of ſuch Maſters, Wardens, Preſidents, and their Senior fellowes, ſuch chiefe officers of any other title, or ſuch Maſter Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, or ſuch Oppoſers, Viſitants, or Committees of ſuch bodies reſpectively as be appointed thereunto. Others be of the foundation of ſome private perſons: And they are for the moſt part in the gift of the Executor, Heire, or Feoffees of ſuch Donor, according to the purport of his Will, or Grant, or both.

Of every of which ſeverall kindes reſpectively are:

Eaton.
Weſtminſter.
Wincheſter.
The Merchantaylors Schoole London.
The Skynners at Tunbridge.
Sutton's *Hoſpitall.*
St. Bartholomews.
And very many other the like.

Briefly, few or no Counties of this Kingdome are unfurniſht of ſuch Scholes. And ſome have ſo many, that it is diſputable whether the Vniverſities with the Innes of Court, and Chancerie have where to receive them or no.

Some of ſuch free-Schooles againe, have *Schol-*

lerships appendant unto them, in the one of the Vniversities or both.

To which upon Election yearely, they are removeable, As.

From Eaton, to Kings Colledge Cambridge.
From Westminster, to Trinity Colledge Cambridge, or Christchurch Oxon:
From Winchester, to New Colledge Oxon.
From the Merchantaylors, to St. Iohn's *Oxon.*
And the like, from many the like.

Some other Free-Schooles have pensions for preferment of their Schollers, and for their maintenance in the Vniversitie.

Some Companies Incorporate (especially of *London*, having no such pensions in certaine, doe usually out of the Stocke of their Hall allow maintenance in this kinde.

Besides that, there be many other private persons (upon my knowledge) who doe voluntarily allow yearely exhibition of this nature.

Now if you would know how to finde what is given to any such Free-Schooles, and in whose disposing they now be.

Search.

In the Tower of London, *till the end of* Rich. *the* 3.
And in the Chappell of the Rolles.
From thence till the present.

For Grants *and for License of Mortmaine,* inde.
And for the like,

In

In the Register of the Prerogative Court, for such things devised by Will, by King, Queene, or Subiect.	*For such* Grants *given by Will.*

And sometimes you shall finde such things both in the *Tower*, and the *Prerogative*, and in the *Rolls*, and *Prerogative* respectively.

For the time since our reformed Church of *England* began here.

Search. *Doctor* Willets *Synopsis.*	*For all from the King, or from any other.*
Search. *In divers of our Chronicles.*	*For the like.*

Next adde certaine helpes for discovery and attayning thereof.

FIrst (if it may be) procure a sight of the Liedger Bookes, of such as in whom the disposition of such things resteth, which they keepe for their owne use.

Next be acquainted with some of the Disposers themselves.

Next take the directions of the Master or Teacher of such Free-Schooles.

Especially, to be interessed in the Clarkes or *Registers* of such *Societies* as have the disposing of any such things.

Also to use meanes by Letters of persons powerfull, and usefull to such disposers.

For

For (indeed) it is not the ſound of a great mans name to a Letter in theſe dayes, wherein they are growne ſo common, and familiar to our Societies (of *London* eſpecially) can prevaile ſo ſoone as the Letter ſubſcribed by the *Lord Maior*, or other eminent Officer of the Citie, to whoſe commandement they be immediately ſubjugate.

Laſtly, if you uſe the meanes leaſt ſeene, moſt uſed, and beſt allowed, together with theſe: For diſcoverie and attaining of any ſuch thing, it will not be beſides the purpoſe as I take it.

Now ſuppoſe your ſonne is brought to the Vniverſitie by Election or as Penſioner.

THe firſt thing you muſt take to your care is. In caſe he come not by election, but as a Penſioner, to live for the preſent upon your owne charge, how to procure him a Schollerſhip in the Colledge where you beſtow him.

Or in caſe he come elected into one, how to procure a farther addition of maintenance to him.

To bring him into a Schollerſhip, place him with a Senior fellow of the houſe (as Tutor) though you allow to ſome Iunior fellow ſomewhat yearely for reading unto him.

This Senior fellow if the number of places voide will beare it may nominate your ſonne for one in his owne right, if it will not beare it, he may call to his ayd ſome and ſo many ſuffrages of the reſt as with the ſpeaking merit of your ſonne may worke your deſire.

Then

Then how to procure a pension for addytament of meanes.

The chiefe skill is to finde it out, being eyther in the gift of some body Incorporate. Or of some private person. Wherein the discovery is to bee made (as aforesaid.)

If you sue to a Company consisting of many persons Tradesmen, you must enquire who bee the most potent Patritians, and best reputed Vestrie wits amongst them, such as carry their gloves in their hands, not on their hands.

Amongst an *Assistance* of many, onely two or three strike the stroke, and hold the rest in a wonderfull admiration of their extraordinary endowments. And how to speake sensibly to these two or three is no Mysterie. You know they are faithfull fiduciaries in the election. And therefore, you must not presume to offer any thing by any meanes. Onely you may desire them to accept this poore peece of plate, with your name and Armes upon it, and binde you unto their love, in keeping the memory of you hereafter. Doe but try them in this kinde, and attend the successe. I tell you, this with a Bucke at the Renter Wardens feast, may come somewhat neere to the matter.

But for the pension to be obtained of a private person, the way is not the same. It proceedeth of the givers meere charity, and must be taken by the hand of a desertfull receiver. Though withall it may sometimes fall out, that merit is made by mediation, especially of some such reverend Divine, as he doth most respect and frequent. For other, let-

ters can little prevaile with ſuch perſons.

The beſt note to diſcover a man inclinable to allow ſuch a penſion, is to examine how wealth and charitie are equally and temporately mingled in him. And be ſure withall that he be a man of ſome reaſonable underſtanding in what he doth in this kinde. For a Fooles penſion is like a new faſhion eagerly purſued at the beginning, but as ſcurvily left off in the proceeding.

Your next care is, in his due time to put on a fellowſhip, when he ſhall put off his Schollerſhip, ſeeing the Schollerſhip keepes him company no farther than to the degree of Maſter of Arts, and a quarter of a yeare after, in thoſe Colledges, where Schollerſhips are longeſt lived. And in ſome not ſo long.

In ſome Colledges, The Fellowſhip followes the Schollerſhip of courſe, and as the one leaveth him, the other entertaines him. But in the moſt it is not ſo, but comes by Election. Which Election paſſeth by the Maſter and Senior Fellowes, whereof every one doth name one, if the number to be Elected will beare it: or if not, then they paſſe by moſt voyces.

Where note, that the Maſter hath a double voyce, and in ſome places hee hath the nomination of one, if there be two places voyd, yea if there be but one at ſometimes.

In Colledges the letters of great perſons, eſpeci- of the Lords grace of *Canterburie*, and the Vniverſitie Chancellor have beene of great prevailance. But it is not ſo now in theſe dayes.

There

There bee beneficiall gradations of preferment likewise, for Fellowes in their Colledges; as *Lecturer, Deane, Bowser, Vice-master*, and *Master*. But for my part, I better like and commend those who when they find themselves fit to put forth into the world, take the first preferment that is offered unto them, rather than such who live cloystered like Votaries: who have Sacraments to fill up their places be it but to keepe out others, such as use no exercise, but wiping the dust off their bookes, and have an excellent activity in handling the fox tayle, such as hold no honour like to *Supplicat reverentijs vestris*. And to be head *Bowsier* of the Colledge, as good as to be Chiefe Butler of *England*.

These preferments of the Colledge all but that of the Master comes of course by order, and antiquity. Therefore no meanes but patient abiding needs for the acquiring of them in their due time.

I hasten to send your sonne out of the Cloyster into the Common-wealth, and to shew you how many wayes of Advancement are open unto him abroad, with the meanes to discover, and attaine.

And first for the Ministrie.

First for his ease let him looke no farther then next to hand, and enquire what benefices belong

to their owne Colledge, and are in the guift of their Master and Senior fellowes (as most Colledges have divers such)and amongst them which are void at the present, or whose Incumbent is not like to live long. And if he find out any such; than if he know not after so long cotinuance among them to speake in his Seniors owne *Dilect*, let him never travaile beyond *Trumpington* for me.

More indigitly, For attaining of such a Benefice, let him enquire where the Mattens are read with Spectacles, or where the good old man is lifted vp into the pulpit, or the like, and make a way for Succession accordingly.

Where note, that many times a fellow of the house may hold such a Benefice together with his fellowship, or a Pension for increment of livelyhood. And such tyes, as these are commonly the bond of matrimony whereby they are so wedded to the Colledge.

Next, he must clime vp to the maine top of *Speculation*, and there looke about him to discover what Benefices are emptie abroad where the Incumbent lives only vpon the Almes of *Confectio Alchermis*: Or where one is ready to take his rise out of Sierge into Sattin, out of Parsonage and a Prebendarie, into a *Deanarie* and a *Donative*, let him not be slow of footmanship in that case by any meanes.

For

For Benefices abroad.

Benefices a broad are in the gift of

The King imediately;
Or the Lord Keeper for the King.
Some Lord Bishop,
Some Deane and Chapter:
Some Bodie incorporate:
Some Parish:
Some Private Patron:

You shall find in the Tower (a collection of the Patent Rolls gathered, of all Presentations made by the King in those dayes to any Church Prebendarie or Chappell. In right of the Crowne or otherwayes from 1. of *Edward* the first, till the midst of *Edward* the third.

The King himselfe only and immediately presenteth in his owne right, to such Benefices as belong to him and are aboue twenty pounds value in the *first Fruits* Bookes.

For attayning of any which, I can advice you of no better course, than to learne the way to the backe stayres.

The Lord Keeper presents for the King to all such benefices as belong to his Majestie, and are under twenty pounds value in the bookes.

Now to know which of these are full, and who are Incumbents in any of these.

Search,

The first Fruits Office.

The Clarke, who hath the writing of the Presentations.

The Lord Keepers Secretarie being.

Where note that the King hath used very seldome to grant any such living in Reversion.

And the Lord Keeper now being. His care is so great in this, as in all cases of common good to provide for mans merit, and cherish industrie in the growing plants, that no one can offer unto him a repuest of this kinde, without trespasse to his good disposition.

In the next place concerning Benefices in the Presentation of any of the Lords Bishops.

Note that most Bishopricks in *England*, have presentation to divers Benefices belonging to their Seas

For the number and present estate of these.

Search.

Their owne Leidgers.

Their Registers.

Enquire of

Their Auditors.

Their Stewards of their Courts.

And sometimes you shall light upon some of theyr bookes of this kind, in the hands of the heyres or Executors of such as have borne such offices under them.

He that is Chaplaine to such a Lord Bishop, hath for the most part the best meanes, accesse, and opportunity, to ataine to such a Benefice.

The commendations of such a great personage as to whom this Patron oweth greatest respect, especially for his affairing in Court, may doe some good in the matter.

The like wayes of discovery, and the like meanes

of

of attaining any Benefice in the Presentation of any *Deane*, and *Chapter*, are to be used with them respectively, as with the Bishops.

With every *Deane* and *Chapter*, are likewise divers *Prebendaries* to be obtained of their gift after the same manner, and by the same meanes also.

The other bodies Incorporate, besides those of *Colledges*, and *Deanes* and *Chapters* have many of them (especially of London, and some subordinate Societies thereof) right of the presentation to divers Benefices.

Also some Parishes by prescription doe present to their owne perochiall Benefices. And many Patrons are content to present, according to the approbation of the Parishioners upon their hearing, and allowing, and due exclamation of the integrity of the life of such suitors, and no otherwise, divers governors, and gradations of the lands of divers Hospitals, and *Mesons de dien* have like right of presentation to Benefices, as have other bodies Incorporate. And the meanes of discovery and attaining are likewise the like.

In Parishes, and Companies of Tradesmen Incorporate, some very few rule the roast.

Your Alderman of the Ward his Deputie, your Common Councell-man. Yea sometime that petty Epitomie of Wardemote Enquerst, that little busie morsell of Iustice (the *Beadle* of the Ward) will make a strong partie in the election, if he be put to it. The Probotory Sermon, that must be made upon such tryall before such an *Auditorie*, would be according to the capacitie in generall. But more especially

especially, according to the humor and addiction of those whose wits the rest have in singular reverence. As Mr. *Francis Fiat*, a good vnderstanding Fishmonger (I assure you) you may give the stile of right worshipfull to them, though the best man of the company be but a Wine Cooper, and his iudgement better in *Claret*, then in *Contioclerum* a great deale.

If your sonne vpon his tryall can but fit their pallats smoothly which is hard to doe; In regard that they are so hallow mouthed, let him be sure though he misse the Benefice for want of preperation, yet tenne to one but they will straine themselues to bring him in as a *Lecturer*, which is a thing they reverence farre beyond the Parson of the Parish by many degrees.

Lastly, for private *Patrons*, and the Benefices in their guifts;

Search,

The Bishops Register:
for Iustitution, and Presentation.

The Archdeacons Register:
for the Induction.

The Archbishops Register:
if it be a Peculiar.

It was my chaunce lately to see a booke of all the Benefices within the Diocesse of *Canterbury*, with the manner of their tything in every each one respectiuely. In which I find, that there are, or should be with the *Register* of every Lord Bishop, seaven Bookes kept for Entrie of the matters, and Busines of their Diocesse, of which this of Benefices is the cheife.

The

The like I saw formerly of the Diocesse of St. *Davids* which confirmes mee in the institution, and custome of keeping the said bookes also in other Diocesse.

And seeing that severall privare Patrons are of severall dispositions, some more Lucrative and Covetous: Others more charitable, and religious, I can give you no other rule of attaining the Benefice than this, *viz.*

That your sonne bring with him abilitie of learning. Integritie of life, and conformitie of behaviour, according to the order of the Church establisht amongst vs and these shall make his way, with the good and generous Patron. But for the other patron it makes no matter at all for learning and a very little for manners, or whether he be a man conformable or no. Truely he is indifferent, for his part very indifferent.

To such a patron your sonne must present himselfe: thus (if he meane to be presented) according to present necessitie. He must both speake and prove himselfe a man indued with good gifts. For he shall have to deale with a Patron of a quicke Capacitie, more dexterous in apprehension than your sonne or you can be in deliverie.

Be this Patron what he will, your comfortis, the Benefice must be filled, and that within a limited time, howsoever it is dangerous to attend the ending of the day in this case, (For seldome doth the Clarke of the market get any thing by their standing too long and above their accostomed houre.)

Lapse by reason of *Simony* and Lapse for not presenting, in due time; Both offer advancement to learning But the first is at hand to discover as a witch: And the second as rare to find out as a faith full fiduciarie or a fast Freind.

The degrees of rising in the Ministrie are not easier knowne then practized by the industrious man.

Breifly if all Church livings in *England* were equally distributed, There is noe one of the Ministry if he want not learning, or good manners needs want maintenance, or good Livelyhood.

Here I could wish to God; That it might please the right reuerend Fathers of the Church the Lord Bishops; That they would once in every of their times cause a true Catalogue of all the Benefices within their severall Diocesse with the names of the Patrons thereof according to the last presentation to be sent into the office of the *first fruits* for the better information of all such as deserue, and would gladly attaine to some meanes of maintenance, which they may the better doe by hauing recourse thither, there to take notice of all things of this nature. For I know that many sit downe in their wants, having good meanes to many private Patrons, onely for lacke of knowledge of the same.

Note that it is an vsuall thing in private Parons to graunt reversion, and Advowson of such livings,

My selfe intended heretofore to collect all such Benefices with their Patrons, into a certaine Callender

render for such direction (as aforesayd) and made some passage into it. But the farther I went, the more impossible I found it. And I am now resolved that without the Bishops assistance it cannot be done.

And so much for the Ministerie.

The Lawes promotions follow.

By Civill Law, and Common Law.

FOr breeding of your youth in the Civill Law, there are two Colledges of especiall note in our Vniversities: the one is *Trinitie-hall* in *Cambridge*; the other is, *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*.

I remember me not of any Free-Schoole in *England*, that have any place appendant in *Trinitie-hall* in *Cambridge*. But in new Colledge of *Oxford*, the Free-Schoole of *Winchester*, hath claime both of Schollerships, and Fellowships (the whole Colledge consisting of none other, as I take it.

It is to be confest, the charge of breeding a man to the Civill Law, is more expensive, and the way more painefull, and the bookes of greater number, and price than the Common Law requireth. But

after that the Civill Lawyer is once grown to Maturity. His way of Advancement is more beneficiall, more certaine, and more easie to attaine, than is the Common Lawyers, and all because their number is lesse, their learning more intricate. And they admit few or no Sollicitors to trample betweene them and the Clyent. So that the Fee comes to them immediately, and with the more advantage.

The Preferments at which they may arrive, are these:

Chancellor to the Byshop.
Archdeacon.
Commissarie, where they have Commissarie Iudge, and Surrogate. (*Officiall.*
Advocate for the King.
Mr. of the Chancerie.
The Kings Proctor.
Advocate, and Proctor at large.

In these Courts, *viz.*

The High Commission.
The Delegates.
The Prerogative.
The Consistorie.
The Arches.
The Bishops Courts.
The Archdeacons Courts.
Chancellors, Commissaries and Officials Cou.
The Admiraltie Courts.
The Court of the Kings Requests,

In times past.

The countenance of some Byshop, especially of the

the Lord *Archbyshop* upon a *Civilian*, will much advance his practice as an Advocate, and give him promotion as a Iudge.

There are under the greater officers aforenamed, divers other inferiour Officers: as

Register.
Actuarie.
Examiner.

The number of the Doctors (though I finde them never to have beene limited.) Yet it is certaine that the time was within memory of man, when the house of their *Commons* did commonly give them all sufficient lodging, and dyet. And as for the number of *Proctors*, they were of late times limited. How it is now I know not.

For the Common Law.

FOr breeding of *Students* at the *Common Law*, take directions for their *method* of studie out of that *Tractate* which Mr. *Iustice Dodridge* did in his time pen for the purpose. Onely (for my part) I doe much commend the ancient custome of breeding of the younger Students. First, in the Innes of *Chancery*; there to be the better prepared for the Innes of Court. And this must needs be the better way, seeing too much liberty at the first prooves very fatall, to many of the younger sort. I have observed, and much commend also the breeding of some Com-

mon Lawyers in this kinde, *viz.*

That when they have beene admitted first into an Inne of the *Chancerie*, they have beene withall entred as *Clarkes* in the office of some *Prothonotarie* of the *Common-Pleas* to adde the skill of the Practicke to their speculation. And if a Student be thus bred, by his foundation in the one, and his experience in the other, he shall with more facilitie than others, who step into the Inne of Court at first, attaine to an abilitie of practise.

Besides other ordinary requisite parts and Arts in a Common Lawyer. Skill in the *Records* of all Courts of *Record*, and in other *antiquities* of President. With some Reading in the Civill Law, also will much inable him.

The Common Lawyer is to be bred onely upon the purse. The charge most at the first. For after he hath spent some few yeares effectually. He may attaine to the imployment of some private friends, for advising with, and instructing of greater Counsaile, whereby he shall adde both to his meanes, and knowledge.

It is true, that I have knowne some Attorneyes and Sollicitors, put on a Counsailors gowne, without treading the same usuall path to the barre (as aforesaid.) But indeed, I never looke upon them, but I thinke of the Taylor, who in one of his Customers cast suites had thrust himselfe in amongst the *Nobilitie* at a Court Maske, where pulling out his Handkercher, hee let fall his Thimble, and was so discovered, and handled, and dandled from hand to foote, till the Guard deli-

delivered him at the great Chamber doore, and cryed, farewell good feeble.

If the Common Lawyer be sufficiently able in his profession, he shall want no practice, if no practice no profit.

The time was that the younger Counsaile had some such helpe, as

To be a Favourite.
A Kindred.
To marry a Neece, Cosin, or a Chambermaide.

But those dayes be past, and better supply their roomes.

As fellowes of Colledges in the Vniversities get pensions, or Benefices, to adde to their livelyhood. So Barresters and Counsailors of the Innes of Court, advance their meanes by keeping of

Courts of Mannor.
Leets, and Barrows:
Swanimootes of Forrests.
Stannaries.
Cinque Ports, &c.

By places of

Iudges of Inferiour Courts. As
London, and other like Corporations.
The Virdge.
The Tower of London.
St. Katherines *neare the Tower.*
Borough of Southwarke.
The Clinke.
Wentworth and like Libertiss.

By

By office of

Recorder of ſome Corporate Towne.
Feodarie of ſome Counties:
The Kings Councell in the Marches of Wales, or at Yorke, or Iudge, or Counſayle of ſome Countie Pallatine:

The greater places of preferment for Common Lawyers are.

The Iudges at Weſtminſter, and elſewhere:
The next, are all the ſeverall Officers of the Courts of Weſtminſter and elſewhere:

All which you ſhall finde ſet forth breifly in *Smiths Common-wealth* of *England*, and part in mine owne Search of Records. And all theſe, together afford ſufficent maintenance for thouſands of perſons who may bee here well prouided for.

Here I ſhould and here I could for better direction of yonger brothers ſhew what meniall *Clarkeſhips* of large exhibition, are vnder the great Officers of the Land, the Iudges, the *Kings Councell*, and other Officers which are not elſewhere publiſht. And I know it would open a doore to many a proper mans preferment, eſpecially; vnder the *Lord Keeper:* as *Secretaries for Chancerie* buſineſſe, and Spirituall promotions, the *Commiſſion* of the *Peace*, *Iniunctions*, the *Dockquets*. And other the like vnder the *Lord Treaſurer*, *as Secretaries* for the buſineſſe of the *Realme*, and the *Cuſtome-houſe* beſides the Inlets to ſo many preferments about the Cuſtomes, and Eſcheators: places, vnder the *Lord Treaſurer*, vnder the *Chauncellor* of the *Exchequer Duchie*, and *Principalitie* of *Wales*, and *Duchie of*

Cornewall

Cornewall, as Seale keeper, Secretary, &c.

Vnder the Master of the Court of *Wardes, as Secretarie*; vnder the *Iudges, as Marshall. Clarke of the Bailes, &c.* Vnder the *Barrons of the Exchequer, as Examiner; Clarke of the Bailes* and other Clarkes.

Vnder the *Kings Attourney Generall, as Clarke of the Pattens, Clarke of the Confessions and entries, Clarke of the References*, Booke bearer. Vnder the *Sollicitor Generall, Clarke of the Patents*, Booke bearer. Besides many other Clarkes vnder the white staues of the Court, and in the Counting house, and many seuerall offiices. All which with hundreds more that I could name, with a plainer and more large deduction, were it not for feare that what I well intend for generall good would be taken in offence for priuate preiudice. But for the *Clarkeships* of the *Kings* houshold examine fatther the Blacke booke in the *Exchequer*,

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The Phisition followes.

ANd heere I remember me of an old tale following, *viz.*

At the beginning of the happy raigne of our late good Queene *Elizabeth*, diuers Commissioners of great place being authorized to enquire of, and to displace all such of the *Clergie* as would not conforme to the reformed *Church*, one amongst others was Conuented before them, who being asked whether he would subscribe or no, deniedit, and so conse-

quently was adiudged to lose his benefice, and to be deprived his function, wherevpon in his impatience he said;

That if they (meaning the Commissioners) held this course it would cost many a mans life. For which the Commissioners called him backe againe, and charged him that he had spoke treasonable, and seditious words tending to the raysing of a rebellion, or some tumult in the Land, for which he should receiue the reward of a Traytor. And being asked whether hee spake those words or no, he acknowledged it, and tooke vpon him the Iustification thereof; for said he, yee have taken from me my liuing, and profession of the Ministrie, Schollership is all my portion, and I have no other meanes now left for my maintenance but to turne *Phisition*, and before I shalbe absolute Master of that Misterie (God he knowes) how many mens lives it will cost. For few *Phisitions* vse to try experiments vpon their owne bodies.

With vs it is a Profession can maintaine but a few. And diuers of those more indebted to opinion, than learning, and (for the most part) better qualified in discoursing their travailes than in discerning their patients maladies. For it is growne to be a very huswiues trade, where fortune prevailes more then skill. Their best benefactor, the *Neapolitan* Their *grand Seignieur*. The *Sarpego*, their *Gonsollinere*. The *Sciaticke*, Their great *Marshall* that calls the Muster Rolle of them all together at every *Spring* and fall, are all as familiers to her as the *Cuckow* at *Cassik-wood* in *May*. And the cure of

them

them is the skill of every good old Ladies cast Gentlewoman, when she gives over painting, shee falls to plastering and shall have, as good practize as the best of them, for those kind of diseases.

Marry for Womens griefes amongst *Phisitions*, the *Masculine* is more worthy then the *Feminine*.

Secrecie is the cheife skill, and virilitie the best learning that is required in a Womans Phisition. But I never read of many of those to be long liued, or honestly wiued hitherto in all my reading.

Hitherto I speake nothing in disrepute of the more reverend, and learned sort of *Phisitions* who are to be had in singular reverence, and be vsefull to mankind next to the Divine. Indeed, I rather pitty them, and pittying smile to see how pretily these young gamesters *Male* and *Female* lay about them, and engrosse the greater part of *Patientrie* in all places where-soeuer.

And here I may more fitly say (God knowes) how many mens liues this abused *opinion* had of such *Gamesters* costs. Because they be not Masters of that Mysterie, and that science which requires the *Greeke* tongue, exactly, all the learning, and skill of *Philosophie*, *Historie* of all sorts (especially naturall) knowledge of all vegetatives and Minerals, and whatsoever dwels within the foure elements. Also Skill in *Astronomy*, *Astrologie*. And so much of the *Iudiciall*

vpon all manner of *Calculations* as may be well warranted with much other kind of learning, art and skill, whereof my young travailing Phisition, and trading wayting woman never heard.

Their meanes of Advancement are in these wayes. viz.

To be *Phisition of some Colledge in one of the Vniversities*, (as diuers *Colledges* have such places)

Phisition to the King or Queenes person.

Phisition to either of their households.

Or to some Hospitall, (as most have such.)

Or to some great persons, who may preferre them hereafter, and be somewhat helpefull in the meane time.

To a good old Vsurer, or one that hath got his great estate together vnconscionably: For they feare nothing but death, and will buy life at any rate: There is no coward to an ill Conscience.

It is not amisse, to make way of acquaintance with Gallants given to deepe drinking, and surfeyting: For they are patients at all times of the yeare.

Or, a Gentlewoman that would faine vse the meanes to bee pregnant.

Or, your Lascivious Lady, and your man in the Perriwigge will helpe to furnish with a footcloth.

A Citizens wife of a weake ſtomacke, will ſupply the fringe to it.

And if all faile. And the *Bathe* will affoord no roome: Let them finde out ſome ſtrange water, ſome unheard-of Spring. It is an eaſie matter to diſcolour or alter the taſte of it in ſome meaſure, (it makes no matter how little.) Report ſtrange cures that it hath done. Beget a Superſtitious opinion in it. Goodfellowſhip ſhall uphold it. And the neighbouring Townes ſhall all ſweare for it.

The Apprentice followes.

THe firſt queſtion is, to what Trade you will put your Son, and which is moſt worthy of choice. For the Merchant it requireth great ſtocke, great experience in Forraine eſtates. And great hazard, and adventure at the beſt.

And this is not all. For it depends upon the Peace of our State with forraine Princes, eſpecially thoſe with whom we hold mutuall traffique. Or, who lye in our way to intercept, or impediment our Trade abroad. Beſides that, in time of Warre they can hold no certainty of dealing, or ſupplying their Factorie in parts beyond the Seas. Shipping is ſubject ever at the let goe, to bee ſtayed. Marriners to be preſt, and many other inconveniences attend them in ſuch times. Beſides the burthen of Cuſtome and Impoſition which all

States impose more or lesse. So that unlesse wee have peace with such Neighbours, there is little hope in that profession in the ordinarie and lawfull way of trading.

Happily you will alledge that some Merchants thrive well enough, when the warres most rage, and when the streame of State is most troubled. Some then hold it to be the best fishing; they that gaine then (Sir) if they gaine justifiably: gaine not as Merchants, but as men of Warre, which occupation a man may learne without serving seaven yeares Apprentiship unto it.

And if they gaine justifiably as Merchants, it must be in some generall stocke of a Society incorporated, who have purse to passe to and fro with sufficient power, in the most dangerous times. And if such Societies are tollerable at any time, it is at such times. How they be otherwise allowable. I leave to consideration.

For the Shopkeeper, his welfare for the most part, depends upon the prosperity of the Merchant. For if the Merchant sit still, the most of them may shut up their Shop windowes. Little Skill, Art, or Mystery, shall a man learne in Shopkeeping. A man shall never in forraigne parts, being put to his shifts out of his owne Meridian, live by the skill of weighing and measuring. The most use of advantage, he can make of it, is to benefit betweene the Mart and the Market, than which nothing is more uncertaine, seeing there is no true judiciall of the falling, and rising of commodities, And the casualties that they are subject vnto, (especially)

cially) in time of Warre.

Take this for a generall rule, that those Trades which aske most with an Apprentice, are incertainest of thriving, and require greatest stockes of setting up. Amongst Trades, give me those that have in them some Art, Craft, or Science, by which a man may live, and be a welcome ghuest to all Countries abroad, and have imployment in the most stormy times at home, when Merchants and Shopkeepers are out of use: (as.)

An Apothecarie.
A Druggist.
A Chirurgion.
A Lapidarie.
A Ieweller.
A Printer.
An Ingraver in Stones and Mettall.
One that hath skill in seasoning of Shipwood.
A Carpenter of all sorts, especially of Shipping.
A Smith of all sorts, especially of Clockes, Watches, Guns, &c.
A Planter, and Gardner of all sorts.
An Enginere for making of Patars, and the like Engines of Warre. And
Hot Presses for Cloth, &c. And
Engines to weigh any Ship, or Guns that are drowned, &c. Skrues, &c.
A maker of all sorts of Instruments, for Navigation, Compasses, Globes, Astrolabes.
A Drainer of grounds Surmounded.
A Sale-maker, and

A

A maker of Cordage, Tackle, &c.

A Lymner.

A Clothier, a Clothworker, and a Dyer.

A Taylor, Shooe-maker, Glover, Perfumer, and Trimmer of Gloves.

An Imbroiderer.

A Feltmaker, a Glasier, and one that can paint in Glasse.

Briefly, any Manufacture or trade, wherein is any Science, or Craft.

Onely those Trades are of least use and benefit, which are called Hufwives Trades (as *Brewer, Baker, Cooke,* and the like.) Because they be the skill of Women as well as of men, and common to both.

I would have you know, that the Maker was before the Retaylor, and most Shopkeepers are but of a sublimated Trade and retayle, but as Attorneyes to the maker. But if the Maker (without dispute of Freedome in any Corporation, might set up Shop and sell his commoditie immeditely) it would be a great deale better for the Commonwealth, than now it is.

Besides, it is no matter of difficultie, burthen, or disgrace, for a Shopkeeper, yea a Merchant, or a Gentleman, to have the skill of some one of these Manufactures, besides his Revenew, or profession, to accompany him, what fortune soever may carry him into Countries unknowne.

To my knowledge, a great *Earle* lately of this Land, did thinke it no scorne to indeavour the attaining of the Craft, and trade of a Farrior, wherein he grew excellent.

And

And when our acquaintance tooke first life with those of the Low Countries, upon a Treatie wherein our Embassador strove to set forth the worthinesse of our King and Kingdome, with the Native commodities thereof. The *Dutch* (ignorantly conceiving that no man could attaine to wealth, without some good occupation, or manufacture) askt him, what handicraft our King was brought up unto, or what trade he had used to get so much wealth withall.

I admit the Merchant Royall, that comes to his Profession by travaile and Factory, full fraught, and free adventure to be a profession worthy the seeking. But not the hedge-creeper, that goes to seeke custome from shop to shop, with a Cryll under his arme, That leapes from his Shop-boord to the Exchange, and after he is fame-falne and credit crackt, in two or three other professions, shall wrigle into this and that, when he comes upon the Exchange, in stead of enquiring after such a good ship, spends the whole houre in disputing, whether is the more profitable house-keeping, either with powder Beefe & brewes, or with fresh Beefe and Porridge: though (God wot) the blacke Pot at home be guilty of neyther. And so he departs when the Bell rings, and his guts rumble, both to one tune, and the same purpose.

The Merchant Royall might grow prosperous, were it not for such poore patching interloping Lapwings, that have an adventure of two Chaldron of Coles at New-castle; As much oyle in the *Greeneland* fishing, as will serve two Coblers for

the whole yeare ensuing. And an other at *Romsie*, for as many Fox-skins, as will furre his Long-lane gowne, when he is called to the Livorie.

The Shopkeeper is a cleanly Trade; especially, your Linnen-Draper, which company hath the greatest Commonalty, and the largest priviledges of all other; and yet they maintaine nothing by Charter, for (indeed) they have none.

But a manufacture for my money; especially, if he sell to the wearer immediately.

Now for the better incouragement of men of Trade. Know that in most Companies of Tradesmen incorporate (especially in *London*) there is provision made by divers benefactors of their Societies deceased, for the enabling and setting up of young beginners, by stockes of money remaining in the hands of some few of the chiefe of their Company, (how faithfully disposed I leave to their owne consideration.) But surely the poorer sort complaine much of the misimployment of it generally.

There is but one little Crevis to peepe in at their dealings. And that is betweene their Masters conscience, & the Clarks connivence, which is so narrow, that you may sooner discern the South Pole through the maine Center, than discover their mysterie.

Indeed in times past, the Clearkship of the Company hath beene bestowed upon some ancient decayed member of the Company, for his livelyhood. But the Attorney and Scrivener; and some petty Clarkes of the Citie, by the Letters of, &c. pre-occupy those places.

And

And here I could wish for righting of the dead, and releeving of the poorer members of such Companies, who are kept in ignorance. That some paines were taken in the *Prerogative* Office, for the collating of all guifts of this nature, to be publisht in print, that the meanest might thereby be able to call their Grand Masters to account, if they abuse the trust in them reposited in this behalfe. I acknowledge the youth of mine age to be determined. And (God knowes) how poore a remaine of life is left in my Glasse, yet if it may please those in whom the power resteth, to give me leave to search (*Gratis*) for all Grants and guifts of pious use in all kindes whatsoever. I could willingly bestow that little of my Lampe, in collection of these things, and publish them to posterity. Provided alwayes, that I and mine may have the priviledge of imprinting the same for some fitting number of yeares to come.

The Navigator.

NExt to the man of Trade, or rather equally with him, I must give the *Navigator* his due for that his profession is as full of science, as usefull to the Common wealth, and as profitable to himselfe as any trade whatsoever. If he attaine the skill of knowing, and handling the tackle, the certaine art of his Compasse; the knowledge of languages, and dispositions of forreigne Nations where

he travailes and trades, he may rise from a Squabler to a Master, from a Master to be a Generall honestly, and with good reputation in a short time.

The Nauigator his way of Advancement, and imployment is, by

The Lords of his Maiesties privie Councell.
The High Admirall:
Commissioners for the Kings Navy:
Chiefe Officers of the Navyes of Societies incorporate:
Private Merchants, and the like.
With the *Trinitie* house.

But if he get to be an Owner he may trade as free as bird in ayre, as a man of warre or a man of trade, and Commerce. If he take heed that he intrench not vpon the incorporated Companies, especially the *minotaur*. He cannot do amisse (with Gods assistnace.) He may liue merrily, and contentedly, be it but in trading as a meere Carryer of home cõmodities. Imported from one port to another within the kingdome.

The Husbandman.

THe Husbandman may likewise for the happie content of the life, and the honest gai ne which it brings with it, be worthy to inuite a right good mans sonn e to vndergoe the profession.

Your sonne whom you intend for a *Husbandman*, must

must be of a disposition part gentile, and rusticke equally mixt together. For if the Gentleman be predominant: his running Nagge will out run the *Constable*. His extraordinary strong Beere will be too headstrong in office of *Church-Warden*. And his well mouthed dogges will make him out-mouth all the Vestrie. But if the clowne be predominant he will smell all browne bread and garlicke. Besides, he must be of a hardier temper than the rest of his brethren, because the vnhealthfullest corners of the Kingdome are the most profitable for Fermors. He must especially aime at a Tenancie vnder the *Crowne*, or some *Bishops See*, *Deane* and *Chapter*; some *Colledge*; some *Companie*, some *Hospitall*, or some other bodie incorporate. Wherein the *Auditor* or *Receiver*, must be his best Intelligencer, and Director. Young vnthrifts acquaintance when they first arriue at the age of one and twentie. And good old conscionable Landlords that hold it a deadly sinne to raise the rents of their Grandfathers, or hope to be deliuered out of Purgatorie by their Tenants prayers will doe well

These professions before mentioned, be (as it were) the orbs to receiue all fixed starrs, and such dispositions as may be put into any certaine frame.

But for a more libertine disposition,
Fit it with the profession of a *Courtier*.
For an overflowing, and Ranker disposition, make him a *Souldier*.
But beyond this he is a lost man, not worthy a fathers remembrance, or prouidence.

The Courtiers wayes of advancement be these:

BY the generall and most ancient rule of Court, if you would have him to be preferred unto the Kings service in the end. And in the meane time to have sufficient meanes of maintenance. Place him with one of the *White Staves* of the Houshold.

By the more particular rule, (if you can) put him unto the Lord High Steward his Service (who amongst the white Staves) hath the chiefest hand in preferring to any office beneath stayres.

If the High Steward be full, seeke to the Lord Chamberlaine, who hath the chiefe power to preferre to the places above stayres, and to the Wardrobe.

And if there be no entrance there, then seek to the Treasurer of the Houshold, and next to the Controllor. The Master of the Houshold. The Coferer, and the rest of the greene Cloth.

The Master of the Horse preferres to the Avenanarie and other Clarkeships offices, and places about the Stable.

The principall Secretary hath heretofore had a great hand in preferring to the Clarkeships in the office of the *Signet*, and the Lord privie Seale into the privie Seale office.

The Master of the great Wardrobe into the Clarkeships, and offices there. The Master of the Robes. The Master of the Iewell-house, the Keeper of the privie Purse. The Master of the Toyles and

and Tents with some other the like have whilome beene the meanes of preferring divers their followers into the service of the King, in divers beneficiall places, and Clarkeships, in their severall offices respectively.

The Lord *Treasurer* without the house, preferres to his Majesties service, in most places in or about the Custome-houses, in all the parts of *England*.

And besides these, I finde no meanes used of old, for preferment into the Kings service for these kind of places.

The yeomen of the Guard, were wont to come in for their personage, and activitie by their Captaines allowance.

And the Bed-chamber mens servants, ever were in way to be preferred for Pages of the privie Chamber, or Groomes, or placed at the back staires, not of right, but of custome.

For the Clarkes of the Houshold, they were wont anciently to rise by certaine degrees, according to the prescription of the *Black Booke*, but how it is now, I know not.

For your better satisfaction of Court Offices, their order and Fee. *Search*, the *Blacke Booke* in the *Exchequer*, and in the Court. And for all Offices whatsoever under the King, throughout the whole Kingdome; Either in *Castle*, *Parke*, *Chase*, *Court*, or *house* of the Kings royalty or place soever, with the then Fees of the same, I referre you to a booke. Whereof many hundred Copies are extant, which was collected by the Lord *Treasurer Burleigh*, and

by

by him delivered to the late Queene *Elizabeth* of famous memorie. And so much for the *Courtier*.

The Souldier followes.

ANd the question is first.

Whether the better way of thriving, is to be a Sea Soldier, or a Land Soldier.

Questionlesse the better way of thriving is to be a Sea Soldier. In this Kingdome of *England* being an Island, for that he is more vsefull to his Country. More learning is required to be a Sea Soldier than to be a Land Soldier. A Sea Soldier is certaine of victuals, and wages; where the Land Soldiers pay will hardly find him sustenance. A Sea Soldier may now and than chaunce to haue a snapp at a bootie or a price which may in an instant make him a fortune for ever; where the Land Soldier may in an age come to the ransacking of a poore fisher Towne at the most.

More valour is required in a Sea Soldier than in a Land Soldier; because the extremitie of the place requires it. The Sea Captaine is exposed to as much danger during the whole fight as the poorest man in the Ship; where the land Captaine vseth but to offer his men to the face of the enemy, and than retreateth.

The way to rise to preferment at Sea, is by the *Admiralls* Countenance, and the *Vice Admiralls* in the Kings seruice, or in other service by the favour of great traded Merchants, and especially of your bodies

bodies incorporate: and their chiefe Officers; and more especially their President, and Treasurer for the time being.

His breeding is a matter of more moment than his age regardeth.

If he be true bred, he should be first made a perfect Nauigator able to direct the Sterage of their course, able to know the tackle, and appoint every Sayler to his charge. He should know what number of Saylors, what Ordinance, and what munition should be requisite for a Ship of such a burden.

He should be a skilfull *Cancere*, and able to direct the *Gunner*, to say what quantity of powder a *Peece* of such bore ond depth requireth, and of what weight the bullet should be where such a quantity of powder is vsed, whether the *Peece* be sound or hony-combed. He should be able to know and direct what quantity of victuall should be required for so many men, for such a voyage. And what quantity of powder and shot.

Also, to ouersee and direct the *Purser* and *Steward* in the expence of their victuall without profusenesse, or too much percemonie.

Likewise skilfull in all manner of Fire-workes and fitting Engines for sea fight.

Briefly, he should be so compleat, as that none should be able to teach him in his place, and he skilfull to controle every other in their places. He should be courteous and louing to his men. Aboue all things he should be zealous of the honour of God. See that the divine service be duely read on board Evening and Morning, and that swearing be severely punished. A Sea Captaine, is not a place for a young

man to leape into instantly, and imediately out of a Ladies Vshership; a Great mans bed chamber, or a *Littletons* discipleship.

It is not your feathered Gallant of the Court, nor your Tauerne Roarer of the Citie, becomes this place I assure you.

I find not any *Meson de dieu* for relieving of mayned Marriners only, but that erected at *Chattam* by Sir *Iohn Hawkins* Knight, Treasurer of the Navie of the late Q. *Elizabeth*; wherein it was provided, that there should be a deduction of Sixpence by the Moneth, out of every man and boy their wages in every voyage towards the same. Which I could wish were aswell imployed as collected.

The Land-Souldier followes.

IF the Land-Souldier thinke to thrive and rise by degrees of service, from a Common Souldier to a Captaine in this age, (alas) hee is much deceived.

That custome is obsolete, and growne out of use. Doe what he can doe in Land-service, hee shall hardly rise by his single merit.

His happinesse shall be but to fill his hungry belly, and Satiate himselfe upon a Pay day.

But if hee be of Kinne, or a favourite to some great Officer, hee may carry the Colours the first day, bee a *Lieutenant* the second, and a Captaine before he knowes how many dayes goe to the weeke in their Regiment.

The Land-service where a man may learne most experience of Warre discipline, is in the *Low-Countries*, by

by reason of the long exercise of Warres and variety of Stratagems there.

Beyond that Northward, the service is both more unprofitable and more dangerous, and lesse experience is to be there learned.

The more your Sonne turnes his face to the South the more profitable the Land-service is.

Lastly, if hee have no friend or kindred to raise him in the Land-service, I assure you that there is no Law against buying and selling of Offices in the *Low-Countries*, for ought that I have read. Neither is it markable amongst them.

After the Souldier returnes home, it makes no matter what number of wounds hee can reckon about him.

All the wayes of reliefe for him that I can number are these:

A poore Knights place of *Windsor*; If the Herald report him a Gentleman, And the Knights of the Honourable Order of the *Garter* will accept him.

A Brother of *Suttons* Hospitall; If the Feoffees have not Servants of their owne to preferre before him.

A Pensioner of the County; If the *Iustices* find him worthy. And that hee was prest forth of the same County. Saint *Thomas* in *Southwarke*, and St. *Bartholmews*, *Smithfield*; onely till their wounds or diseases be cured and no longer. And that if the Masters of the sayd Hospitals please to receive them.

For the *Savoy* where Souldiers had a foundation, I know none now.

And other Houses appropriated for reliefe of Soldiers now in use I remember none.

For the chiefe are long since demolished. The *Templarij* are gone. The Knights of St. *Iohn* of *Ierusalem* forgotten. That famous House upon *Lincolne greene* is rac'd to the ground. And many the like now better knowne by the *Records* than the remaines of their ruines with their Revenue, are all diverted from the uses of their first foundation to private and peculiar Inheritances, which I pity more than the dissolution of all the Monasteries that ever were.

Heere you see, is preferment enough for your sixe Sonnes though you bestow every one upon a severall Profession. Onely take this generall Rule for all, *viz.*

To what course soever your sonnes shall betake them. Bee sure that they all have *Grammar* learning at the least. So shall they bee able to receive and reteyne the impression of any the said Professions. And otherwise, shall scarce possibly become Masters in the same, or any one of them. Or if they doe, It will bee with more than ordinary paines and difficulty.

Your three Daughters challenge the next place.

FOr theyr Portions, I shewed you before; how and when to raise them. That is, by the Marriage of your eldest Sonne, or out of that part of your personall estate which you may spare without prejudice of your selfe.

For

or their breeding.

I would have their breeding like to the *Dutch Womans* clothing, tending to profit onely and comelineſſe.

Though ſhe never have a dancing Schoole-Maſter, A French Tutor, nor a Scotch Taylor, to make her ſhoulders of the breadth of *Briſtow* Cowſway. It makes no matter. For working in curious *Italiã* purles, or *French* borders, it is not worth the while. Let them learne plaine workes of all kind, ſo they take heed of too open ſeaming. In ſtead of Song and Muſicke, let them learne Cookery and Laundrie. And in ſtead of reading Sir *Philip Sidneys Arcadia*, let them read the grounds of good huſwifery. I like not a female Poetreſſe at any hand. Let greater perſonages glory their skill in muſicke, the poſture of their bodies, their knowledge in languages, the greatneſſe, and freedome of their ſpirits: and their arts in arreigning of mens affections, at their flattering faces. This is not the way to breed a private Gentlemans Daughter.

If the mother of them be a good Huſwife, and Religiouſly diſpoſed, let her have the bringing up of one of them. Place the other two forth betimes, and before they can judge of a good manly leg.

The one in the houſe of ſome good Merchant, or Citizen of civill and Religious government, The other in the houſe of ſome Lawyer, ſome Iudge, or well reported Iuſtice or Gentleman of the Country, where the Servingman is not too predominant. In any of theſe ſhe may learne what belongs to her improvement, for *Sempſtrie*, for Confectionary, and all requiſits of Huſwifery. She ſhall be ſure to be reſtrained of all ranke company, and unfitting libertie; which

as the overthrow of too many of their Sexe.

There is a pretty way of breeding young Maides an Exchange shop, or St. *Martins le grand*. But many of them get such a foolish Crick with carrying the Bandbox under their Apron to Gentlemens Chambers, that in the end it is hard to distinguish whether it be their belly or their bandbox makes such a goodly show.

And in a trade where a woman is sole Chapman, she claimes such a preheminence over her husband, that she will not be held to give him an account of her dealings, eyther in retaile, or whole saile at any rate.

The Merchants Factor, and Citizens servant of the better sort, cannot disparage your Daughters with their Societie.

And the *Iudges*, *Lawyers*, and *Iustices* followers, are not ordinary Servingmen, but men of good breed, and their education for the most part *Clarkely*, whose service promiseth their farther and future advancement.

Your Daughter at home will make a good wife for some good Yeomans eldest Sonne, whose father will be glad to crowne his sweating frugality, with alliance to such a house of Gentry.

The youngmans fingers will itch to be handling of Taffata, and to be placed at the Table, and to be carved unto by *Mistris Dorothie*, it will make him and the good plaine old *Ione* his Mother, to passe over all respect of Portion or Patrimony.

For your Daughter at the Merchants, and her sister if they can carry it wittily, the City affords them varietie.

The

young Factor being Fancy caught in his days 49

of Innocency, & before he travaile so farre into experience as into forreigne Countries, may lay such a foundation of first love in her bosome, as no alteration of Climate can alter.

So likewise, may *Thomas* the fore-man of the Shop, when beard comes to him, as Apprentiship goes from him, be intangled and belymed with the like springs. For the better is as easily surprized as the worse.

Some of your *Clarkly* men complaine the moysture of their palmes. Others the *Sorpego* in their wrists, both moving meanes.

With a little patience your daughter may light upon some Counsailor at Law, who may be willing to take the young Wench, in hope of favour with the old *Iudge*. An Attorney will be glad to give all his profits of a *Michaelmas Terme*, Fees and all, but to wooe her through a Crevice. And the Parson of the Parish being her Ladies Chaplaine, will forsweare eating of Tithe Pig, for a whole yeare, for such a parcell of *Glebe* Land at all times.

And so much for your Sonnes and Daughters.

I now espy mine Host of the Bull here in *Saint Albans* standing at his doore upon his left leg like to the old Drummer of Parish-garden, ready to entertaine us. Therefore I will here conclude with that of the Poet.

——————— *Navibus atq;*
Quadragis petimus benevivere, quod petis hic est,
Est Anglis, animus si te, non deficit equum.

FINIS.

LONDON,
Printed by B. ALSOP and T. FAWCET for
Ben: Fisher, and are to bee sold at his Shop
at the signe of the *Talbot* in *Aldersgate*-street. 1631.

10

[illegible]TOM of All Trades

OR

THE PLAINE PATH-VVAY TO PREFERMENT.

BEING

A Discovery of a passage to Promotion in all Professions, Trades, Arts, and *Mysteries.*

Found out by an old Travailer in the sea of Experience, amongst the inchanted Islands of ill Fortune.

Now published for Common good.

By

THOMAS POWELL.

Sunt omnia hominis fortunæ, omnes eorum vitæ exitus.

LONDON.
Printed by *R. Allop* and *T. Fawcet*, for *Tho: Iones*. *Pyllary*, and are to bee sold at his shop in the signe of the *Parrot* in *Aldersgate*-street, 1631.

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

Poore T o M *was set on shore in* Kent,
And to the next good Towne hee went;
At whose approach the Bosseldir
Kept a most lamentable stirre
That T o M *would offer to returne*
Through the good Towne of Syttingborne
Hee askt him; If hee had a Passe?
And told him what the Statute was;
And like a Reverend Vestry wit,
Swore, hee would not allow of it.
But did advise him to resort
To fetch his Passe at Tonstall *Court.*
Our T o M *of all Trades hereupon*
Askt what was his condition
Who was the Owner of that place
So farre in all the Countries grace?
For whom (as hee walkt on the way
Hee heard) the poore so much to pray
The Rich to praise. And both contend,
To whom hee was the greater friend.
Didst never meete his name there spread,
Where thou thy selfe didst vse to tread?

No? not Sir EDVVARD HALES? *Quoth he,*
What TOM *of* Odcombe *may'st thou be?*
Hee is a man scarce spends a minute,
But hath his Countries service in it.
Spends more to make them all accord
Then other Knights doe at their board.
Hee call'd him Knight and Barronet.
Both wise and Iust; And what more yet?
He swore that if hee were but mist
The Countrey could not so subsist.
With that our TOM *repaired thither,*
Conferr'd Report and Proofe together;
And found Report had wrong'd him much
In giving but an out-side touch,
A tincture of a Painters trade;
Where all was substance and in-layd.
Then TOM *resolv'd to walke no farther*
To finde a Father or a Mother.
No other Patron would hee seeke,
But tender all at this Knights feete:
If hee accept what's well intended,
Our TOM *of all Trades travaile's ended.*

Signa virtutum tuarum longe lateq; ferens.

THO: POVVELL.

TOM *of all Trades*:
OR
THE PLAINE PATH-WAY TO PREFERMENT.

(·.·)

TRINITY Terme was now ended; For by description of the time it could bee no other parcell of the yeare. In that the Scriveners at *Temple-barre*, had no imployment, but writing of blanke Bonds, and texting of Bills, for letting of Chambers in *Chancery*-lane. The Vintners of *Fleetstreet* discharged theyr Iourneymen; A generall humility more then usuall possest the Cookery of *Ram-Alley*. The Ostlers of *Holborne* had more than ordinary care to lay up theyr Ghuests bootes, rather for feare of theyr slipping out of Towne, than for any good observance towards them. And your Countrey Attorneys would no longer by any meanes

Their meanes of Advancement are in these wayes. viz.

To be *Phisition of some Colledge in one of the Vniversities*, (as diuers *Colledges* have such places)

Phisition to the King or Queenes person.

Phisition to either of their households.

Or to some Hospitall, (as most have such.)

Or to some great persons, who may preferre them hereafter, and be somewhat helpefull in the meane time.

To a good old Vsurer, or one that hath got his great estate together vnconscionably: For they feare nothing but death, and will buy life at any rate: There is no coward to an ill Conscience.

It is not amisse, to make way of acquaintance with Gallants given to deepe drinking, and surfeyting: For they are patients at all times of the yeare.

Or, a Gentlewoman that would faine vse the meanes to bee pregnant.

Or, your Lascivious Lady, and your man in the Perriwigge will helpe to furnish with a foot-cloth.

A

ter, some unheard-of Spring. It is an easie matter to discolour or alter the taste of it in some measure, (it makes no matter how little.) Report strange cures that it hath done. Beget a Superstitious opinion in it. Goodfellowship shall uphold it. And the neighbouring Townes shall all sweare for it.

The Apprentice followes.

THe first question is, to what Trade you will put your Son, and which is most worthy of choice. For the Merchant it requireth great stocke, great experience in Forraine estates. And great hazard, and adventure at the best.

And this is not all. For it depends upon the Peace of our State with forraine Princes, especially those with whom we hold mutuall traffique. Or, who lye in our way to intercept, or impediment our Trade abroad. Besides that, in time of Warre they can hold no certainty of dealing, or supplying their Factorie in parts beyond the Seas. Shipping is subject ever at the let goe, to bee stayed. Marriners to be prest, and many other inconveniences attend them in such times. Besides the burthen of Custome and Imposition which all

States impose more or lesse. So that unlesse wee have peace with such Neighbours, there is little hope in that profession in the ordinarie and lawfull way of trading.

Happily you will alledge that some Merchants thrive well enough, when the warres most rage, and when the streame of State is most troubled. Some then hold it to be the best fishing; they that gaine then (Sir) if they gaine justifiably: gaine not as Merchants, but as men of Warre, which occupation a man may learne without serving seaven yeares Apprentiship unto it.

And if they gaine justifiably as Merchants, it must be in some generall stocke of a Society incorporated, who have purse to passe to and fro with sufficient power, in the most dangerous times. And if such Societies are tollerable at any time, it is at such times. How they be otherwise allowable. I leave to consideration.

For the Shopkeeper, his welfare for the most part, depends upon the prosperity of the Merchant. For if the Merchant sit still, the most of them may shut up their Shop windowes. Little Skill, Art, or Mystery, shall a man learne in Shopkeeping. A man shall never in forraigne parts, being put to his shifts out of his owne Meridian, live by the skill of weighing and measuring. The most use of advantage, he can make of it, is to benefit betweene the Mart and the Market, than which nothing is more uncertaine, seeing there is no true judiciall of the falling, and rising of commodities, And the casualties that they are subject vnto, (especially)

cially) in time of Warre.

Take this for a generall rule, that those Trades which aske most with an Apprentice, are incertainest of thriving, and require greatest stockes of setting up. Amongst Trades, give me those that have in them some Art, Craft, or Science, by which a man may live, and be a welcome ghuest to all Countries abroad, and have imployment in the most stormy times at home, when Merchants and Shopkeepers are out of use: (as.)

An Apothecarie.
A Druggist.
A Chirurgion.
A Lapidarie.
A Ieweller.
A Printer.
An Ingraver in Stones and Mettall.
One that hath skill in seasoning of Shipwood.
A Carpenter of all sorts, especially of Shipping.
A Smith of all sorts, especially of Clockes, Watches, Guns, &c.
A Planter, and Gardner of all sorts.
An Enginere for making of Patars, and the like Engines of Warre. And
Hot Presses for Cloth, &c. And
Engines to weigh any Ship, or Guns that are drowned, &c. Skrues, &c.
A maker of all sorts of Instruments, for Navigation, Compasses, Globes, Astrolabes.
A Drainer of grounds Surmounded.
A Sale-maker, and

A

A maker of Cordage, Tackle, &c.

A Lymner.

A Clothier, a Clothworker, and a Dyer.

A Taylor, Shooe-maker, Glover, Perfumer, and Trimmer of Gloves.

An Imbroiderer.

A Feltmaker, a Glasier, and one that can paint in Glasse.

Briefly, any Manufacture or trade, wherein is any Science, or Craft.

Onely those Trades are of least use and benefit, which are called Huswives Trades (as *Brewer, Baker, Cooke,* and the like.) Because they be the skill of Women as well as of men, and common to both.

I would have you know, that the Maker was before the Retaylor, and most Shopkeepers are but of a sublimated Trade and retayle, but as Attorneyes to the maker. But if the Maker (without dispute of Freedome in any Corporation, might set up Shop and sell his commoditie immediately) it would be a great deale better for the Commonwealth, than now it is.

Besides, it is no matter of difficultie, burthen, or disgrace, for a Shopkeeper, yea a Merchant, or a Gentleman, to have the skill of some one of these Manufactures, besides his Revenew, or profession, to accompany him, what fortune soever may carry him into Countries unknowne.

To my knowledge, a great *Earle* lately of this Land, did thinke it no scorne to indeavour the attaining of the Craft, and trade of a Farrior, wherein he grew excellent.

And

And when our acquaintance tooke first life with those of the Low Countries, upon a Treatie wherein our Embassador strove to set forth the worthinesse of our King and Kingdome, with the Native commodities thereof. The *Dutch* (ignorantly conceiving that no man could attaine to wealth, without some good occupation, or manufacture) askt him, what handicraft our King was brought up unto, or what trade he had used to get so much wealth withall.

I admit the Merchant Royall, that comes to his Profession by travaile and Factory, full fraught, and free adventure to be a profession worthy the seeking. But not the hedge-creeper, that goes to seeke custome from shop to shop, with a Cryll under his arme, That leapes from his Shop-boord to the Exchange, and after he is fame-falne and credit crackt, in two or three other professions, shall wrigle into this and that, when he comes upon the Exchange, in stead of enquiring after such a good ship, spends the whole houre in disputing, whether is the more profitable house-keeping, either with powder Beefe & brewes, or with fresh Beefe and Porridge: though (God wot) the blacke Pot at home be guilty of neyther. And so he departs when the Bell rings, and his guts rumble, both to one tune, and the same purpose.

The Merchant Royall might grow prosperous, were it not for such poore patching interloping Lapwings, that have an adventure of two Chaldron of Coles at New-castle; As much oyle in the *Greeneland* fishing, as will serve two Coblers for

the whole yeare ensuing. And an other at *Rowsie*, for as many Fox-skins, as will furre his Long-lane gowne, when he is called to the Livorie.

The Shopkeeper is a cleanly Trade; especially, your Linnen-Draper, which company hath the greatest Commonalty, and the largest priviledges of all other; and yet they maintaine nothing by Charter, for (indeed) they have none.

But a manufacture for my money; especially, if he sell to the wearer immediately.

Now for the better incouragement of men of Trade. Know that in most Companies of Tradesmen incorporate (especially in *London*) there is provision made by divers benefactors of their Societies deceased, for the enabling and setting up of young beginners, by stockes of money remaining in the hands of some few of the chiefe of their Company, (how faithfully disposed I leave to their owne consideration.) But surely the poorer sort complaine much of the misimployment of it generally.

There is but one little Crevis to peepe in at their dealings. And that is betweene their Masters conscience, & the Clarks connivence, which is so narrow, that you may sooner discern the South Pole through the maine Center, than discover their mysterie.

Indeed in times past, the Clearkship of the Company hath beene bestowed upon some ancient decayed member of the Company, for his livelyhood. But the Attorney and Scrivener; and some petty Clarkes of the Citie, by the Letters of, &c. pre-occupy those places.

And

And here I could wish for righting of the dead, and releeving of the poorer members of such Companies, who are kept in ignorance. That some paines were taken in the *Prerogative* Office, for the collating of all guifts of this nature, to be publisht in print, that the meanest might thereby be able to call their Grand Masters to account, if they abuse the trust in them reposited in this behalfe. I acknowledge the youth of mine age to be determined. And (God knowes) how poore a remaine of life is left in my Glasse, yet if it may please those in whom the power resteth, to give me leave to search (*Gratis*) for all Grants and guifts of pious use in all kindes whatsoever. I could willingly bestow that little of my Lampe, in collection of these things, and publish them to posterity. Provided alwayes, that I and mine may have the priviledge of imprinting the same for some fitting number of yeares to come.

The Navigator.

NExt to the man of Trade, or rather equally with him, I must give the *Navigator* his due for that his profession is as full of science, as usefull to the Common wealth, and as profitable to himselfe as any trade whatsoever. If he attaine the skill of knowing, and handling the tackle, the certaine art of his Compasse; the knowledge of languages, and dispositions of forreigne Nations where

he travailes and trades, he may rise from a Squabler to a Master, from a Master to be a Generall honestly, and with good reputation in a short time.

The Nauigator his way of Advancement, and imployment is, by

The Lords of his Maiesties privie Councell.
The High Admirall:
Commissioners for the Kings Navy:
Chiefe Officers of the Navyes of Societies incorporate:
Private Merchants, and the like.
With the *Trinitie* house.

But if he get to be an Owner he may trade as free as bird in ayre, as a man of warre or a man of trade, and Commerce. If he take heed that he intrench not vpon the incorporated Companies, especially the *minotaur*. He cannot do amisse (with Gods assistnace.) He may liue merrily, and contentedly, be it but in trading as a meere Carryer of home cõmodities. Imported from one port to another within the kingdome.

The Husbandman.

THe Husbandman may likewise for the happie content of the life, and the honest gaine which it brings with it, be worthy to inuite a right good mans sonne to vndergoe the profession.

Your sonne whom you intend for a *Husbandman*, must

must be of a disposition part gentile, and rusticke equally mixt together. For if the Gentleman be predominant: his running Nagge will out run the *Constable*. His extraordinary strong Beere will be too headstrong in office of *Church-Warden*. And his well mouthed dogges will make him out-mouth all the Vestrie. But if the clowne be predominant he will smell all browne bread and garlicke. Besides, he must be of a hardier temper than the rest of his brethren, because the vnhealthfullest corners of the Kingdome are the most profitable for Fermors. He must especially aime at a Tenancie vnder the *Crowne*, or some *Bishops Sea*, *Deane* and *Chapter*; some *Colledge*, some *Companie*, some *Hospitall*, or some other bodie incorporate. Wherein the *Auditor* or *Receiver*, must be his best Intelligencer, and Director. Young vnthrifts acquaintance when they first arriue at the age of one and twentie. And good old conscionable Landlords that hold it a deadly sinne to raise the rents of their Grandfathers, or hope to be deliuered out of Purgatorie by their Tenants prayers will doe well

These professions before mentioned, be (as it were) the orbs to receiue all fixed starrs, and such dispositions as may be put into any certaine frame.

But for a more libertine disposition.

Fit it with the profession of a *Courtier*.

For an overflowing, and Ranker disposition, make him a *Souldier*.

But beyond this he is a lost man, not worthy a fathers remembrance, or prouidence.

The Courtiers wayes of advancement be these:

BY the generall and most ancient rule of Court, if you would have him to be preferred unto the Kings service in the end. And in the meane time to have sufficient meanes of maintenance. Place him with one of the *White Staves* of the Houshold.

By the more particular rule, (if you can) put him unto the Lord High Steward his Service (who amongst the white Staves) hath the chiefest hand in preferring to any office beneath stayres.

If the High Steward be full, seeke to the Lord Chamberlaine, who hath the chiefe power to preferre to the places above stayres, and to the Wardrobe.

And if there be no entrance there, then seek to the Treasurer of the Houshold, and next to the Controllor. The Master of the Houshold. The Coferer, and the rest of the greene Cloth.

The Master of the Horse preferres to the Avenanarie and other Clarkeships offices, and places about the Stable.

The principall Secretary hath heretofore had a great hand in preferring to the Clarkeships in the office of the *Signet*, and the Lord privie Seale into the privie Seale office.

The Master of the great Wardrobe into the Clarkeships, and offices there. The Master of the Robes. The Master of the Iewell-house, the Keeper of the privie Purse. The Master of the Toyles and

and Tents with ſome other the like have whilome beene the meanes of preferring divers their followers into the ſervice of the King, in divers beneficiall places, and Clarkeſhips, in their ſeverall offices reſpectively.

The Lord *Treaſurer* without the houſe, preferres to his Majeſties ſervice, in moſt places in or about the Cuſtome-houſes, in all the parts of *England*.

And beſides theſe, I finde no meanes uſed of old, for preferment into the Kings ſervice for theſe kind of places.

The yeomen of the Guard, were wont to come in for their perſonage, and activitie by their Captaines allowance.

And the Bed-chamber mens ſervants, ever were in way to be preferred for Pages of the privie Chamber, or Groomes, or placed at the back ſtaires, not of right, but of cuſtome.

For the Clarkes of the Houſhold, they were wont anciently to riſe by certaine degrees, according to the preſcription of the *Black Booke*, but how it is now, I know not.

For your better ſatisfaction of Court Offices, their order and Fee. *Search*, the *Blacke Booke* in the *Exchequer*, and in the Court. And for all Offices whatſoever under the King, throughout the whole Kingdome; Either in *Caſtle*, *Parke*, *Chaſe*, *Court*, or *houſe* of the Kings royalty or place ſoever, with the then Fees of the ſame, I referre you to a booke. Whereof many hundred Copies are extant, which was collected by the Lord *Treaſurer Burleigh*, and by

by him delivered to the late Queene *Elizabeth* of famous memorie. And so much for the *Courtier*.

The Souldier followes.

ANd the question is first.

Whether the better way of thriving, is to be a Sea Soldier, or a Land Soldier.

Questionlesse the better way of thriving is to be a Sea Soldier. In this Kingdome of *England* being an Island, for that he is more vsefull to his Country. More learning is required to be a Sea Soldier than to be a Land Soldier. A Sea Soldier is certaine of victuals, and wages; where the Land Soldiers pay will hardly find him sustenance. A Sea Soldier may now and than chaunce to haue a snapp at a bootie or a price which may in an instant make him a fortune for ever; where the Land Soldier may in an age come to the ransacking of a poore fisher Towne at the most.

More valour is required in a Sea Soldier than in a Land Soldier; because the extremitie of the place requires it. The Sea Captaine is exposed to as much danger during the whole fight as the poorest man in the Ship; where the land Captaine vseth but to offer his men to the face of the enemy, and than retreateth.

The way to rise to preferment at Sea, is by the *Admiralls* Countenance, and the *Vice Admiralls* in the Kings seruice, or in other service by the favour of great traded Merchants, and especially of your bodies

bodies incorporate: and their chiefe Officers; and more especially their President, and Treasurer for the time being.

His breeding is a matter of more moment than his age regardeth.

If he be true bred, he should be first made a perfect Nauigator able to direct the Sterage of their course, able to know the tackle, and appoint every Sayler to his charge. He should know what number of Saylors, what Ordinance, and what munition should be requisite for a Ship of such a burden.

He should be a skilfull *Caneere*, and able to direct the *Gunner*, to say what quantity of powder a *Peece* of such bore ond depth requireth, and of what weight the bullet should be where such a quantity of powder is vsed, whether the *Peece* be sound or hony-combed. He should be able to know and direct what quantity of victuall should be required for so many men, for such a voyage. And what quantity of powder and shot.

Also, to ouersee and direct the *Purser* and *Steward* in the expence of their victuall without profusenesse, or too much percemonie.

Likewise skilfull in all manner of Fire-workes and fitting Engines for sea fight.

Briefly, he should be so compleat, as that none should be able to teach him in his place, and he skilfull to controle every other in their places. He should be courteous and louing to his men. Aboue all things he should be zealous of the honour of God. See that the divine service be duely read on board Evening and Morning, and that swearing be severely punished. A Sea Captaine, is not a place for a young

man to leape into instantly, and imediately out of a Ladies Vshership; a Great mans bed chamber, or a *Littletons* disciplesship.

It is not your feathered Gallant of the Court, nor your Tauerne Roarer of the Citie, becomes this place I assure you.

I find not any *Meson de dieu* for relieving of mayned Marriners only, but that erected at *Chattam* by Sir *Iohn Hawkins* Knight, Treasurer of the Navie of the late Q. *Elizabeth*; wherein it was provided, that there should be a deduction of Sixpence by the Moneth, out of every man and boy their wages in every voyage towards the same. Which I could wish were aswell imployed as collected.

The Land-Souldier followes.

IF the Land-Souldier thinke to thrive and rise by degrees of service, from a Common Souldier to a Captaine in this age, (alas) hee is much deceived.

That custome is obsolete, and growne out of use. Doe what he can doe in Land-service, hee shall hardly rise by his single merit.

His happinesse shall be but to fill his hungry belly, and Satiate himselfe upon a Pay day.

But if hee be of Kinne, or a favourite to some great Officer, hee may carry the Colours the first day, bee a *Lieutenant* the second, and a Captaine before he knowes how many dayes goe to the weeke in their Regiment.

The Land-service where a man may learne most experience of Warre discipline, is in the *Low-Countries*, by

by reason of the long exercise of Warres and variety of Stratagems there.

Beyond that Northward, the service is both more unprofitable and more dangerous, and lesse experience is to be there learned.

The more your Sonne turnes his face to the South the more profitable the Land-service is.

Lastly, if hee have no friend or kindred to raise him in the Land-service, I assure you that there is no Law against buying and selling of Offices in the *Low-Countries*, for ought that I have read. Neither is it markable amongst them.

After the Souldier returnes home, it makes no matter what number of wounds hee can reckon about him.

All the wayes of reliefe for him that I can number are these:

A poore Knights place of *Windsor*; If the Herald report him a Gentleman, And the Knights of the Honourable Order of the *Garter* will accept him.

A Brother of *Suttons* Hospitall; If the Feoffees have not Servants of their owne to preferre before him.

A Pensioner of the County; If the *Iustices* find him worthy. And that hee was prest forth of the same County. Saint *Thomas* in *Southwarke*, and St. *Bartholmews*, *Smithfield*; onely till their wounds or diseases be cured and no longer. And that if the Masters of the sayd Hospitals please to receive them.

For the *Savoy* where Souldiers had a foundation, I know none now.

And other Houſes appropriated for reliefe of Souldiers now in uſe I remember none.

For the chiefe are long ſince demoliſhed. The *Templarij* are gone. The Knights of St. *Iohn* of *Ieruſalem* forgotten. That famous Houſe upon *Lincolne greene* is rac'd to the ground. And many the like now better knowne by the *Records* than the remaines of their ruines with their Revenue, are all diverted from the uſes of their firſt foundation to private and peculiar Inheritances, which I pity more than the diſſolution of all the Monaſteries that ever were.

Heere you ſee, is preferment enough for your ſixe Sonnes though you beſtow every one upon a ſeverall Profeſſion. Onely take this generall Rule for all, *viz.*

To what courſe ſoever your ſonnes ſhall betake them. Bee ſure that they all have *Grammar* learning at the leaſt. So ſhall they bee able to receive and reteyne the impreſſion of any the ſaid Profeſſions. And otherwiſe, ſhall ſcarce poſſibly become Maſters in the ſame, or any one of them. Or if they doe, It will bee with more than ordinary paines and difficulty.

Your three Daughters challenge the next place.

FOr theyr Portions, I ſhewed you before; how and when to raiſe them. That is, by the Marriage of your eldeſt Sonne, or out of that part of your perſonall eſtate which you may ſpare without prejudice of your ſelfe.

For

For their breeding.

I would have their breeding like to the *Dutch Womans* clothing, tending to profit onely and comelineſſe.

Though ſhe never have a dancing Schoole-Maſter, A French Tutor, nor a Scotch Taylor, to make her ſhoulders of the breadth of *Briſtow* Cowſway. It makes no matter. For working in curious *Italia* purles, or *French* borders, it is not worth the while. Let them learne plaine workes of all kind, ſo they take heed of too open ſeaming. In ſtead of Song and Muſicke, let them learne Cookery and Laundrie. And in ſtead of reading Sir *Philip Sidneys Arcadia*, let them read the grounds of good huſwifery. I like not a female Poetreſſe at any hand. Let greater perſonages glory their skill in muſicke, the poſture of their bodies, their knowledge in languages, the greatneſſe, and freedome of their ſpirits: and their arts in arreigning of mens affections, at their flattering faces. This is not the way to breed a private Gentlemans Daughter.

If the mother of them be a good Huſwife, and Religiouſly diſpoſed, let her have the bringing up of one of them. Place the other two forth betimes, and before they can judge of a good manly leg.

The one in the houſe of ſome good Merchant, or Citizen of civill and Religious government, The other in the houſe of ſome Lawyer, ſome Iudge, or well reported Iuſtice or Gentleman of the Country, where the Servingman is not too predominant. In any of theſe ſhe may learne what belongs to her improvement, for *Sempſtrie*, for Confectionary, and all requiſits of Huſwifery. She ſhall be ſure to be reſtrained of all ranke company, and unfitting libertie; which

are the overthrowes of too many of their Sexe.

There is a pretty way of breeding young Maides in an Exchange shop, or St. *Martins le grand*. But many of them get such a foolish Crick with carrying the Bandbox under their Apron to Gentlemens Chambers, that in the end it is hard to distinguish whether it be their belly or their bandbox makes such a goodly show.

And in a trade where a woman is sole Chapman, she claimes such a preheminence over her husband, that she will not be held to give him an account of her dealings, eyther in retaile, or whole saile at any rate.

The Merchants Factor, and Citizens servant of the better sort, cannot disparage your Daughters with their Societie.

And the *Iudges*, *Lawyers*, and *Iustices* followers, are not ordinary Servingmen, but men of good breed, and their education for the most part *Clarkely*, whose service promiseth their farther and future advancement.

Your Daughter at home will make a good wife for some good Yeomans eldest Sonne, whose father will be glad to crowne his sweating frugality, with alliance to such a house of Gentry.

The youngmans fingers will itch to be handling of Taffata, and to be placed at the Table, and to be carved unto by *Mistris Dorothie*, it will make him and the good plaine old *Ione* his Mother, to passe over all respect of Portion or Patrimony.

For your Daughter at the Merchants, and her sister if they can carry it wittily, the City affords them variette.

The

The young Factor being fancy-caught in his dayes of Innocency,& before he travaile so farre into experience as into forreigne Countries,may lay such a foundation of first love in her bosome, as no alteration of Climate can alter.

So likewise,may *Thomas* the fore-man of the Shop, when beard comes to him, as Apprentiship goes from him,be intangled and belymed with the like springs. For the better is as easily surprized as the worse.

Some of your *Clarkly* men complaine the moysture of their palmes. Others the *Sorpego* in their wrists, both movi[illegible]anes.

With a [illegible] patience your daughter may light upon some Counsailor at Law, who may be willing to take the young Wench, in hope of favour with the old *Iudge*. An Attorney will be glad to give all his profits of a *Michaelmas Terme*, Fees and all, but to wooe her through a Crevice. And the Parson of the Parish being her Ladies Chaplaine, will forsweare eating of Tithe Pig, for a whole yeare, for such a parcell of *Glebe* Land at all times.

And so much for your Sonnes and Daughters.

I now espy mine Host of the Bull here in *Saint Albans* standing at his doore upon his left leg like to the old Drummer of Parish-garden,ready to entertaine us.

Therefore I will here conclude with that of the Poet.

——————————— *Navibus atq;*
Quadragis petimus benevivere, quod petis hic est,
Est Anglis, animus si te, non deficit equus.

FINIS.

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